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Mortality report for the week ended February 29, 1904.

There were in all 313 deaths, of which number 2 were caused by yellow fever. One death was the case that in my last report I stated I had been to see, at the Stranger's Hospital, a German, and the other, as stated in the official report, was a native Portuguese, a resident of Brazil for twenty years, and who had suffered from a previous attack of yellow fever. There were 4 new cases of the disease, and at the end of the week there were 3 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião. There were 2 new cases of bubonic plague reported, and for the first time in over a year there were no deaths from that disease. At the end of the week the plague hospital at Jurajuba had 17 cases under treatment. Smallpox caused 26 deaths, with 48 newly reported cases. There were no deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, or dysentery. There were 5 deaths from grippe, 1 death from measles, 3 from enteric fever, 3 deaths from beriberi, 1 from leprosy, 13 from malarial fevers, and 53 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The thermometer reached its highest point on February 27, 33.9° C., and its lowest on February 26 and 28, 22.4° C., with a daily average of 23.1° C. for the entire week.

Taken as a whole, the mortality report for the week shows a general improvement. The fact of there having been only 4 new cases of yellow fever, and but 2 new cases of plague, with no deaths from the latter, is certainly indicative of efficient sanitary work on the part of the health authorities here. There has been a very marked improvement—gradual but none the less marked, and without any great retrogressions in the plague conditions. I think that there can be no doubt that in a few weeks the disease will have been entirely eradicated.

Report of inspection of Santos and São Paulo, Brazil, by Acting Assistant Surgeon W. J. S. Stewart, stationed at Rio de Janeiro.

My visit to Santos, and to São Paulo, was productive of but little. Santos, as you know, is built on the sea level, and has lately been very much improved by new sewerage systems, new sanitary regulations (enforced), new docks, and a general cleansing.

São Paulo is situated on the high table-lands west from the coast. Its altitude, as is also true of the surrounding country, is about twenty-five hundred feet, in the midst of a beautiful rolling country, and is reached by one of the finest railroads—I say it without hesitation—in the world. The city is absolutely healthy, quite as much so as any city of our own. And there is no reason why this should not be so. A fine water supply from the adjacent hills, free from any contamination, a climate from the altitude really temperate, a magnificent drainage system, good sanitary supervision, a population largely of foreigners, and absolute freedom from yellow fever; and, as I say, I see no reason why this city should not be, as it is, as healthy a city as many of our own cities at home. The population is between three and four hundred thousand. It is considered the most modern city in Brazil.

I learned nothing of any sanitary importance in regard to either of these cities during my trip, except what I have stated above. Variola is an endemic disease in this country. However, at this date Santos is free from variola and there are but few cases occurring in São Paulo.